

## Foreign News and Comment

### Briefs From Over The Ocean

#### Birth Records in Berlin

Berlin official returns of births during July record the case of a woman who gave birth to her twenty-first child, which is living. Another gave birth to her sixteenth, while two women had each their fourteenth child. Seventeen women gave birth to twins.—*London Times*.

#### Red Tape to the Utmost

In giving vent to his feelings on his discharge, an old soldier wrote to his late colonel: "Sir: After what I have suffered, you can tell the army to go to hell." In due course he received the following: "Sir: Any suggestions or inquiries as to movements of troops must be entered on Army Form 123 XYZ, a copy of which I inclose."—*London Evening News*.

#### Is That Because Fritz Goes Back to Germany?

Our Rotterdam correspondent says that the ex-German Crown Princess, who is now at Wieringen, is expected at the end of the week at the Château Bentinck at Amerongen. Preparations are being made for her permanent residence in Holland, probably at Baarn.—*London Times*.

#### A Peace Victim's Lament

Reflection of a patriot whose goat has been aroused by the unceasing attacks on the peace treaty: "They used to speak about 'the war to end war.' 'Peace to end peace,' is what I say."—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

#### Mr. Bullitt's Offence

We should regard it as a new and startling political doctrine that the mere fact of resignation absolves a public man from any and every obligation to maintain silence concerning confidential transactions between himself and his previous colleagues and superiors. . . . We cannot conceive how any system of government could be worked without such confidences, and without the general observance of the principle that they remain confidential even when one of the parties has severed his political connection with the others.—*Westminster Gazette*.

#### He Was Last Seen at Times Square

Courtesy was invented before Tubes. Fat man with offensive watch chain and manners at Charing Cross, please note.—Advertisement in *London Times*.

#### More Production the Remedy

"Wealth lies in production. The laborer wishes, and quite rightly, to be more wealthy. Then let him produce more, and his share of the produce will be a larger sum. . . . Let the endeavor be to enable the workman to earn more. The workman can never in the long run have more than he earns. Enable and induce him to earn more. Do not seek to provide—for you will never succeed in providing—a 'living wage,' whether he earns it or not. The 'minimum wage' must end in commercial disaster."—Lord Wrenbury, in *The London Times*.

#### From a History Textbook, A. D. 1930

"With the Peace of Versailles, of June 28, 1919, a period of utter humiliation, despair and mourning dawned for Germany. Enormous war indemnities had to be paid over to the enemy. One new tax after another was imposed on the unfortunate population. However, owing to the astounding returns of the taxes on dance hall admissions, amusements and gaming clubs, these tremendous indemnities were paid up within ten years."—*Berlin U.K.*

## Home Rule in Ireland Soon

THE announcement of "The London Daily Mail," as reported by the cables, that Irish Home Rule goes into effect within six weeks, brings relief to all parties concerned—relief, that is, in the sense that any definite happening can but improve a situation hopelessly muddled and befogged. The London newspaper asserts that the law officers of the Crown have discovered, after careful examination, that the law which had suspended the operation of the Home Rule act for the duration of the war expires on the day the peace treaty is signed by Turkey, the last of the belligerents to sign. This would put the Home Rule act of 1914 automatically into operation.

What exactly will happen if and when the prediction of "The Daily Mail" comes true nobody pretends to know—even less what is going to happen if it does not. The fact remains that a state of war at present prevails in Ireland—or, rather, that the Sinn Féin is waging a desperate guerrilla campaign on the British government without, of course, being recognized by the latter as a belligerent. One may call it civil war or rebellion, or simply a series of assassinations and other outrages—the struggle is going on just the same. A special correspondent of "The London Times" sums up the situation as follows:

"The majority of the outrages which in recent months have involved murder and aggravated assault have been attempts to seize arms by force from servants of the Crown. They have occurred mainly in districts where the trust of civilization is thin and the evil deeds of the Land War are a living tradition.

"Audacious and thorough as the organization of these seizures has often been, there has so far been no evidence of a central direction or of their forming part of a widespread policy of violence, and it is commonly rumored in Ireland that the official leaders of Sinn Féin are strongly opposed to them.

"They are believed to be the handiwork of local secret societies which have sprung once more into activity in the favorable circumstances of testlessness and discontent which prevail. The general body of Irish opinion regards them with alarm and disapproval. Under these conditions reasonable men ask naturally why the Sinn Féin organization does not publicly repudiate them. An answer cannot be attempted briefly.

"The apparent unity of the Sinn Féin

organization is, in fact, a hardly maintained compromise between what is known as the 'physical force' party and the more moderate elements of the movement. The energy, the enthusiasm, and the driving force is with the young men. Restless and dissatisfied youth, at a period when, owing to restriction on emigration, it is unprofitable to leave Ireland, has found outlet for its vague discontent and abundant energies in the Volunteer organization.

"At no time was the gospel of hate more sedulously preached or more readily absorbed by minds far keener in appetite than in discretion. In some strange fashion the rebellion of Easter Week has proved a solace to that vanity which Irishmen have long fancied to be affronted by British rule—a variety of which youth is most acutely conscious.

"Certain it is that young Ireland emulates a self-confidence and independence which were unknown to the older generation. It is doubtful whether any man over thirty can fully understand the fanatical emotion which is the dominant factor in the Volunteer movement, but its power must neither be overlooked nor underestimated."

#### The Irish Scene

Here is how the Irish scene looked to a correspondent of the *London weekly "The New Statesman"* in the first half of September:

"Sensational events follow one another in rapid succession in the South of Ireland. A fortnight ago a coroner's jury in Clare, inquiring into the case of a Sinn Féin boy scout who had been shot dead while sitting at his bedside, returned a verdict of murder against some soldiers unknown. The military followed the proceedings at the inquest with indifference, and no information is available as to whether they have any intention of looking into the charges brought by the boy's relatives. Why, indeed, should they bother, seeing that the people for their part have failed to render up to justice any of the murderers of police and soldiers?"

"The exasperation on both sides seems to be complete. On Sunday there was a terrible affray at Fermoy, in County Cork; a sudden attack by a gang of armed men in motor cars upon a party of soldiers entering a church resulted in the death of one soldier and the wounding of another. The coroner's court denounced the outrage, but refused to employ the word 'murder'; the coroner, it is reported, 'decried the incident, described it as an act of warfare, well thought out, which it would take military strategy of the highest order to equal,' and in the

evening, presumably as a protest against the verdict, a band of soldiers in Fermoy proceeded to wreck and loot a great many houses in the town, 'without any interference.'

"Many other 'attacks upon the person' are reported. Also in County Cork a large body of civilians laid a convoy and captured twenty-five rifles. A soldier cyclist near Skibbereen was thrown from his bicycle and beaten. Near Nenagh, in Tipperary, a motor-car was shot at by the police and the chauffeur badly wounded. The occupants state that the car was going slowly and that the police shot a second time while the car was drawing up in obedience to orders.

"At Inchicore, near Dublin, a number of soldiers discharged revolver shots one evening and wounded two or three lads; it is stated that there had been friction in the district and the soldiers wished to 'get some of their own back.' Apologies of this kind betray a good deal of wrongheadedness on the part of the authorities.

"On the other hand, any apology is better than none, and the attitude of the official leaders of Sinn Féin in ignoring the violence practised by the secret societies merits much stricture. As one priest has remarked, the question of midnight assassination was not before the electors at the general elections."

#### More Moderate

As between the two extreme remedies suggested for these unbearable conditions by Sinn Féin on the one hand and non-compromising Unionists on the other: complete independence and the rule of blood and iron and machine guns respectively, proposals of a more moderate and apparently feasible nature are steadily forthcoming. Thus one of the most notable developments of the Irish situation was the publication of a new Home Rule scheme by "The London Times," supported by the formidable array of the Northcliffe press. The plan called for the creation of two state legislatures, one for the whole of Ulster and the other for the rest of Ireland, with a responsible executive in both states and a one-chamber All-Ireland Parliament for what might be called federal affairs sitting alternately at Dublin and Belfast.

The plan was, on the whole, received favorably in Ireland save by the extremists of both sides. Especially those nationalists who are bent upon conciliation and moderation welcomed the scheme as indicative of the good will of the most

powerful English organ of conservative opinion.

An important section of the Irish public, however—and one which on the whole may be classed, under the circumstances, as moderate—rallies around the Dominion scheme put forward by Sir Horace Plunkett and his Dominion League. What this group stands for is set forth in a letter from Sir Horace to "The Times" on the occasion of the London newspaper's Home Rule plan:

"A year ago an Irish Parliament might have been set up with all the powers granted by the act, and with any reasonable safeguards demanded by Ulster. The further powers demanded by the majority in Ireland could have been postponed, without prejudice, for consideration after the war, when the mere fact of North and South having come together in the war might have made a settlement by consent immeasurably easier.

"As things are now, it is useless to offer a restricted form of self-government. Ireland must be given the status of a self-governing dominion. Upon the strategic questions raised by the proximity of the two islands the peace conference in being, and the league of nations to come, will make it easy to avoid conflict between British and Irish opinion. The convention was clear and unanimous upon the necessities of imperial defence so long as there is any empire.

"As to fear of a hostile fiscal policy in Ireland, my own belief is that a contented self-governing Ireland would at once enter into commercial arrangements with Great Britain which would be tantamount in practice to the present system of Free Trade.

"I will not say that the course to be followed in the ultimate settlement, which every sane man must desire to bring about at the earliest possible moment, is a choice of evils; but I admit it is a choice of difficulties. The direction of the greatest difficulty, and certainly of the greatest resistance, is leaving things as they are."

Yet another body of Irishmen, the so-called Centre Party, led by Captain Stephen Gwynn, demands a federal constitution for Ireland with a central parliament and four provincial legislatures. Moderates of both the Nationalist and Unionist camp adhere to this suggestion, a proposal which, however, fails to satisfy either Ulstermen, whose fear is that they would be swamped in their own provincial legislature by a hostile majority, or Sinn Féin, which insists on the unity and indivisibility of Irish territory.

## The Pogromist Spirit Is In Germany, Too

THE spread of the pogrom spirit in Germany is exposed in an article published recently in the "Berliner Tageblatt," one of the foremost liberal newspapers of Germany. It is charged that the German-National party (the former Conservatives), as well as the Clericals, is not only conducting an organized campaign to denounce and slander German citizens of Jewish faith, but that physical violence and even murder is advocated by some firebrands masquerading as German patriots. The "Berliner Tageblatt" reprints an article from the "Freiheit," the organ of the Independent Socialists, giving a list of the various junker and reactionary organizations engaged in spreading anti-Semitism. These organizations are working side by side with a so-called "Board for Popular Enlightenment" as central executive. Anti-Jewish mass meetings are held and pamphlets and leaflets disseminating charges against the German Jews are distributed.

Some months ago, the "Freiheit" asserts, a meeting was held at the well known Berlin resort, Rheingold, where one of the speakers made the statement that the War Department has authorized the "Board for Popular Enlightenment" to open a recruiting bureau. The speaker added that the Minister of War was ignorant of the fact that this recruiting bureau will enlist reliable anti-Semites only. Thus, the "Freiheit" charges, a regular "pogrom guard" is being organized. The independent newspaper, furthermore, calls attention to the abundant financial means at the disposal of the anti-Semitic propaganda. It is clear, the paper says, that

powerful interests are behind the scheme.

A large variety of pamphlets and other printed matter is circulated in huge quantities.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" reproduces in part the text of a flyer of this order. It bears no signature and was mailed from Hamburg. It says:

"Let me inform you that the *Ende* tents, that is to say, the international Jews, have spent 1,000,000,000 marks in bribing our peace negotiators, who are all Jews, into accepting a peace of shame. Thus one of these Jews wrote to his son, a resident of this place, as follows: 'And I am in the position to tell you the joyful news that I have become a wealthy man overnight.' (50). This means that the Jews have sold our country for 50,000,000 marks."

"This sort of thing," continues the "Tageblatt," "bears only too visibly the earmarks of the insane asylum. Nevertheless, in the long run, we shall not be able to combat this outfit by contempt and irony."

In another issue of the "Berliner Tageblatt" we find an account of a secret executive meeting of the "Board of Popular Enlightenment," held in July at one of the Berlin high schools. On this occasion one of the speakers, the former national secretary of the Conservative party, Richard Kunze, produced two hard rubber blackjacks, a large one, which he said cost 25 marks, and a smaller one at 20 marks. "These," Herr Kunze is reported to have said, "are the best and most beautiful weapons in the struggle against the Jews." He added that the concern manufacturing the blackjacks has pledged itself to sell them only to "reliable" persons—that is, to those capable of proving their affiliation with the anti-Semitic movement.

## Over the Dinner Pail

ALEXANDER M. THOMPSON reports in "The London Daily Mail" a discussion on economics by three London workmen during their dinner hour:

"Talk about unrest," scornfully

sniffed the paperhanger. "What else do they expect? The way they wobble about would flusterate a bookmaker." "Yes," snarled the plumber, a moidie little man with a blitzy face. "The whole system's rotten. It's all a dodge to rob the workingman. Look at what we done when the war started. We had to subsidize the gold standard, that's what we done."

"What some of us done when the war started," said the carpenter, with what seemed a very pointed and personal emphasis, "what some of us done was our duty, while some other blighters made snug pillboxes out of our old jobs."

"I wasn't talking about that," hastily remarked the little plumber.

"No, you wouldn't," said the carpenter, spitting.

"What I was talking about," resumed the paperhanger, "was this speech of Mr. Auckland Geddes. One day we're told we got to work harder to lift the value of the sovereign out in New York or go broke because the exchange is again up. Then he comes along and pitches the tale that America's goods broke because the exchange is in her favor. We're in trouble cause we build all we got, and America's in Queer Street 'cause she's made too much. Bless if I know what to make of it."

"I can tell ye all about it," eagerly chirped in the little plumber. "It's all a capitalist dodge to get more work out of the workingman."

"Well, if they've invented a dodge that'll get more work out of you," pleasantly observed the carpenter, "they deserve to get millions out of it. I've seen men get tired with work out in Mesopotamia, but I never seen one get so tired (and thirsty) with looking at it."

The paperhanger was too intent on his puzzle to heed these social amenities. He went on, as if thinking aloud: "It's first one thing and then it's the other thing. One day you're told the government ought to stop spending money, then when they stop building warships or what not, somebody comes on 'em like a load of coal for throwing hundreds of men out of work."

"Talkin' about coal!" remarked the carpenter, "d'ye see the paper says the miners' as the output is going down in America and France just the same as here?"

"Yes," said the paperhanger. "There ought to be a inquiry like that old Smillie said. We want to know where we are. We done our bit in the war, and we want to do what's right now, but we don't want to be humbugged." "I tell you, it's all a bludge," said the moidie plumber. "They're playing a game with the workingman. What they're actually bowin' now becomin' sovereign's only worth seventeen and six in America. Well, we could bloom in well tell 'em it ain't worth half of that here. That shows you. And if they want more money to make it up for what we got to buy, why don't they print more Broadbills? That's what I want to know. Chances money's what we want, and plenty of it. But what chances has me and you, I ask you, or any honest workingman, agin them Rockyfellers?"

## Doyle on Death

THE LONDON MORNING POST prints the following definition of death by the British author who has such a lively interest in spiritualism:

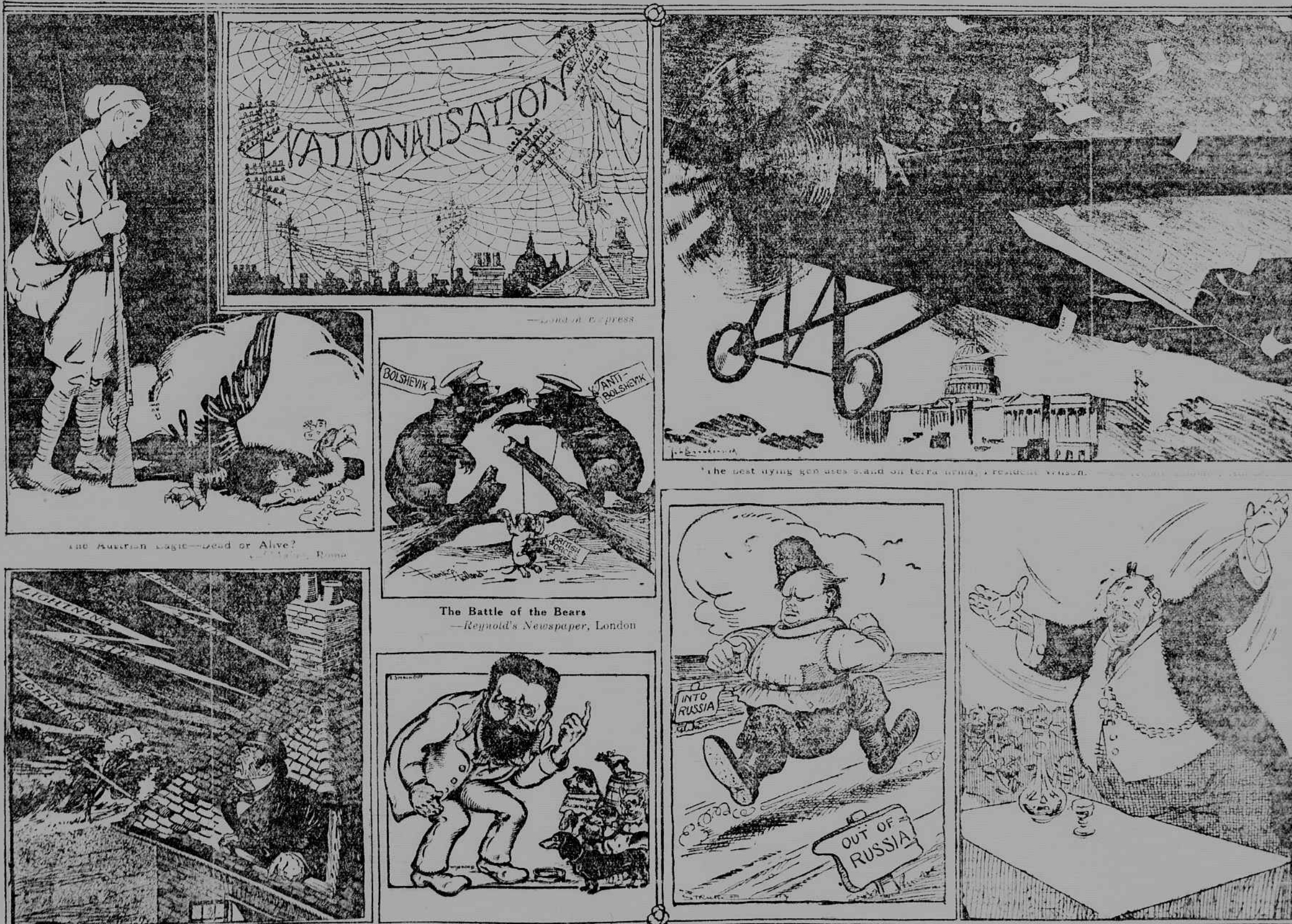
"Sir A. Conan Doyle, lecturing on 'Death and the Hereafter,' said that the message he had received gave a complete description of death, and to some extent meant the abolition of death; certainly the abolition of the fear of death.

"There was an etheric body, he continued, which St. Paul called the spiritual body, meaning not the spirit, but the body in which the spirit was, and this was called by the spiritualists the etheric body. Scientific discoveries had shown that the physical body was permeated with ether. At the moment of death the etheric body—this spiritual facsimile of the other—passed over. It disengaged itself until it found itself looking at its own body. So it was that the dead body would endeavor to communicate with the sorrowing relatives, but failed because its voice was differently tuned.

"The conditions of the other world, the lecturer said, were remarkably like our own, raised to a higher sphere, more beautiful, etheric, and infinitely more happy. It was a 'rest cure' after the troubles and trials of life. Here man knew his worst, there man knew his best. There he realized that God was not a taskmaster, but a God of love, giving pleasure with both hands. That was the normal life beyond. Spiritualists knew that this was not a dream, because they had details of the finest degree and extent.

"As to hell, what had the messages to say? As would be expected, they were couched in the terms of mercy and kindness which went with the higher religious thought. Punishment to his mind was that the spirit would be more heavily weighted with earthly matter and the spirit's progress would be retarded thereby. The Church for fifty years had talked of 'diabolism' instead of being alive to the truth of spiritualism and bringing it into its own fold."

## Showing the Line of Thought in Europe To-day



Mr. Bull Needs a Lightning Rod  
—Manchester Chronicle

"When I say Socialism you must all bark like mad."—Amsterdam Nieuwspaper

"We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way."—London Express

"We of the Italian Popular Party are the best patriots."—L'Asino, Rome